

**Conservative treatment in locally advanced hypopharynx cancer**

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**Purpose.** The aim of this study is to describe compliance, acute toxicity and radiochemotherapy treatment outcomes in patients diagnosed with locally advanced squamous cell carcinoma of hypopharynx.

**Patients and methods.** From March 2002 to January 2012, 24 patients diagnosed with locally advanced oropharynx cancer were treated in our department with chemoradiation therapy with radical intention. The radiotherapy schedule used was 50 Gy to clinical target volume (CTV) and 70 Gy to the gross target volume (GTV). The concomitant chemotherapy (QT) regimens were adapted to each clinical case.

**Results.** The median age was 60 years (range 47–86), 96% male and 4% female. 12% of all patients were stage III and 88% stage IV. 75% of all patients received concomitant QT according to the following schemes: 60% received weekly CDDP, 25% CDDP every 21 days, 15% carboplatin. G3 toxicity was seen in 52% of patients and mucositis and epitelitis were the most frequent. Median follow-up was 25 months (range 3–91). Two-year and five-year overall survival (OS), cause-specific survival (CSS) and disease-free survival (DFS) were 71% and 55%, 80% and 69%, 77% and 36%, respectively.

**Conclusions.** In our series conservative treatment with radiochemotherapy in locally advanced hypopharynx cancer offers a good toxicity profile and results comparable to those published in the literature.

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**Conservative treatment in locally advanced larynx cancer**

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**Purpose.** The aim of this study is to describe compliance, acute toxicity and radiochemotherapy treatment outcomes in patients diagnosed with locally advanced squamous cell carcinoma of larynx.

**Patients and methods.** From March 2002 to January 2012, 62 patients diagnosed with locally advanced larynx cancer were treated in our department with chemoradiation therapy with radical intention. The radiotherapy schedule used was 50 Gy to clinical target volume (CTV) and 70 Gy to the gross target volume (GTV). The concomitant chemotherapy (QT) regimens were adapted to each clinical case.

**Results.** The median age was 63 years (range 40–86), 88% male and 12% female. 25% of all patients were stage III and 75% stage IV. 75% of all patients received concomitant QT according to the following schemes: 50% received weekly CDDP, 20% CDDP every 21 days, 15% carboplatin, cetuximab 5% and the remaining patients received others regimens. G3 toxicity was seen in 35% of patients and mucositis and epitelitis were the most frequent. Median follow-up was 30 months (range 4–115). Two-year and five-year overall survival (OS), cause-specific survival (CSS) and disease-free survival (DFS) were 79% and 53%, 87% and 72%, 83% and 57%, respectively. There was not significant difference in survival with the following analyzed variables: sex, age and QT scheme.

**Conclusions.** In our series conservative treatment with radiochemotherapy in locally advanced larynx cancer offers a good toxicity profile and results comparable to those published in the literature.

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**Conservative treatment in locally advanced oral cavity cancer**

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**Purpose.** The aim of this study is to describe compliance, acute toxicity and radiochemotherapy treatment outcomes in patients diagnosed with locally advanced squamous cell carcinoma of oral cavity.

**Patients and methods.** From March 2002 to January 2012, 20 patients diagnosed with locally advanced oropharynx cancer were treated in our department with chemoradiation therapy with radical intention. The radiotherapy schedule used was 50 Gy to clinical target volume (CTV) and 70 Gy to the gross target volume (GTV). The concomitant chemotherapy (QT) regimens were adapted to each clinical case.

**Results.** The median age was 65 years (range 39–85), 85% male and 15% female. 30% of all patients were stage III and 70% stage IV. 88% of all patients received concomitant QT according to the following schemes: 33% received weekly CDDP, 22% CDDP every 21 days, 33% carboplatin. G3 toxicity was seen in 59% of patients and mucositis and epitelitis were the most frequent. Median

